



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

NOVEMBER 30TH, 1849. (Stated Meeting.)

The REV. HUMPHREY LLOYD, D. D., PRESIDENT,  
in the Chair.

ON the recommendation of the Council, the following were  
elected Honorary Members of the Academy :

*In the Department of Science.*

ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT.

*In the Department of Polite Literature.*

JACOB GRIMM.

FRANZ BOPP.

KARL REICHARD LEPSIUS.

FRANÇOIS PIERRE GUILLAUME

GUIZOT.

LEOPOLD RANKE.

Captain Larcom stated that the meteor noticed at the last meeting had been observed in the county of Waterford by Lady Stuart de Rothsay. Her Ladyship had just left the glebe house of Kilmeadan, when the meteor caught her eye, appearing to light on the belfry of the church.

The Rev. Samuel Haughton mentioned its having been seen in the Queen's County, and also in the County Carlow, moving from the south-east to the north-west. One of his informants stated that it became invisible at a considerable altitude above the horizon.

Sir William Betham read the following account of a squared stone in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy, sent there from Navan, in the County of Meath, by W. F. Wakeman, Esq.

“ This stone appears to have been a portion of the shaft of a market cross, and served to commemorate certain members of the ancient family of Nangle, or De Angulo, Barons of the Navan, in the Palatinate of Meath.

"It was erected by Martin Nangle, Esq., eldest son of Patrick Nangle, Baron of the Navan, by his wife, Genet, daughter of Martin Blake, of Athboy, in that county, who died before his father in 1585. He was married to Alson, daughter of Sir Francis Herbert, of Ballycotland, in the county of Kildare, ancestor to the Herberts of Durrow, by whom he had Sir Thomas Nangle, Baron of the Navan, who succeeded his grandfather, Patrick, on his death in 1595. Nicholas Herbert, eldest son of Sir Francis, married Catherine, sister of said Martin Nangle.

"*I have made a rough sketch of what remains of the inscriptions on each side of the stone, to which I now refer.*

"No. I. contains a shield of the arms of Martin Nangle, impaled with those of his wife, viz.: first and fourth azure, three lozenges in fess or, for Nangle; second and third argent a fess between five martlets, three in chief, and two in base gules, for Dowdall.

"Impaled with per pale, azure and gules, three lions rampant, two and one, argent, within a border gobony, argent and sable, for Herbert.\*

"Over the shield are the names NANGLE AND HARBART.

"No. II. is the following inscription:—

I O  
SVLINVS  
DE ANGVLO  
THE FIRST  
BARRON OF  
THE NOVAN.  
IS  
IS=  
GIVE  
HIM BY SIR  
HVGHE  
DE L CIE

\* The colours or border are not represented on the stone.

“ No. III. is the representation of a lady in the costume of the time of Queen Elizabeth’s days, under which is :

PHIL  
IPPVS·N·  
ALIQVANDO  
BARO DE  
NOVAN FO  
RVM AC  
NVNDIN

“ No. IV. On this side is a head with wings, three globes, or roundlets, two above and one below : over all a naked human figure, with the right hand up to the head, the left extended, holding an hour-glass. What these emblems are intended to signify I leave to the imagination and ingenuity of others.

“ Of No. I. I have already given an explanation.

“ No. II. This portion of the inscription gives a hint at the history of the family of Nangle.

IOSVLINUS DE ANGVLO THE FIRST BARRON OF THE NO-VAN. . . . . IS . . . . . IS . . GIVEN HIM BY SIR HVGH DE LACIE. . . .

“ Gilbert de Angulo and his son, Joceline, came over to Ireland with Earl Strongbow, who made Gilbert a grant of Magheragalen. His name appears as a witness to the grant of Howth to Sir Almeric de St. Laurence. He had two other sons besides Joceline, Hostilio de Angulo, who obtained a grant of lands in Connaught, afterwards and now called, after him, the barony of Costello, in the county of Mayo. His descendants were called *Mac Hostilio*, corrupted into Costello, and his descendants and representatives are still possessed of a good estate in that barony. Another son settled in the county of Cork, having obtained a grant of lands in the barony of Fermoy, called Moneaminy. Silvanus Spenser, son of Edmond, the poet, married Ellen, eldest daughter of David Nangle, or Nagle, of Moneaminy, who died in 1637. Sir

Richard Nagle, Attorney-General to King James II., was of this family, as is Sir Richard Nagle, of Jamestown, in the county of Westmeath.

“Joceline de Angulo, above mentioned, had a grant of the barony of Navan from Sir Hugh de Lacy, and thus, as stated in the inscription, became the first Baron of the Navan, and one of the magnates of the palatine honour of Meath.

“Gilbert de Angulo, his son, second Baron, rebelled against King John, but, having submitted, had a pardon under the great seal, now on record on the Close Roll of the year 1207 in the Tower of London.

“William de Angulo, son of Gilbert, was included in his father’s pardon, and paid 300 marks for a writ of restitution of his lands, as appears in an entry on the Close Roll in the Tower of London for the year 1210.

“Philip de Angulo, son of William, had livery of his lands in 1215. Walter de Lacy, then lord of Meath, granted and confirmed to him his lands, &c., in Meath, to which grant Geoffrey de Montemarisco (or De Marisco), Lord Justiciary of Ireland, was a witness. This Philip is the person alluded to in the inscription as “*aliquando Baro de Novan*,” there having been no other Philip Baron of the Navan.

“John Nangle, Baron of the Navan, who died in 1517, married Elinor, daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Dowdall, Knight, and this marriage is noted by the quartering of the arms of Dowdall on the stone No. I.

“Patrick Nangle, Baron of the Navan, the grandson of Martin, became a Protestant, and married Mary, daughter of Sir Richard Bolton of Brazil, Knight, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and had an only daughter, wife of Dudley Loftus, Esq., LL. D., Judge of the Prerogative Court of Armagh. He was succeeded in his barony by his brother, George Nangle, who died in 1676, leaving a son, John Nangle, Baron of the Navan, living, 1685, having two sons, Thomas and Jasper, and four daughters.

“ There were many junior branches of this ancient family, of which the representatives still exist. The Nangles matched with the first and most noble families in Ireland.

“ It is to be regretted that the remainder of the stone has been lost. It may hereafter turn up.”

---

Dr. Anster exhibited a small volume, said to have been found on the person of the Duke of Monmouth at the time of his arrest. It is a manuscript volume of 157 pages. It was purchased at a book-stall in Paris, in 1827, by an Irish divinity student; was by him given to a priest in the county of Kerry, and, on the priest's death, became the property of the present possessor. There has been no opportunity of comparing the handwriting with that of the Duke of Monmouth, but Dr. Anster thinks that there can be little doubt of its being genuine, and a considerable part, if not the whole, in the Duke's handwriting. Some parts, that are altogether unimportant, except as showing the kind of things that had interest for the compiler, and which are but extracts from old receipt books and abridgments of English history, are written in the same character with memorandums of a private and personal kind. He then referred to a paper in the last edition of the *Harleian Miscellany*, giving an account of the Duke's capture, and to Sir John Reresby's *Memoirs*, as proving that all the papers, &c., found on the Duke's person, were taken to James the Second.

“ The papers and books that were found on him are since delivered to His Majesty. One of the books was a MS. of spells, charms, and conjurations, songs, receipts, and prayers, all written with the said late Duke's own hand.”—*Harleian Miscellany*, vol. vi. p. 323.

Sir John Reresby describes a book of the kind as taken from the Duke's person. As he tells the circumstance, it would seem to have been taken from the Duke's person at the time